



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

in 1886. The plate which illustrates the gyrus in the two hemispheres is, so far as we can judge, open to the criticism that too little of this gyrus is allowed to the "convolution of Broca" on the right hemisphere, and that the sulcus designated as the *ramus anterior ascendens fissurae Sylvii* is in both hemispheres the *sulcus diagonalis operculi* of Eberstaller and corresponding with a sulcus distinctly figured in Broca's schema as lying between the *sulcus praecentralis inferior* and the *ramus anterior ascendens fissurae Sylvii*.

*Commentary upon Fissural Diagrams.* Prof. B. G. WILDER. Read before the American Neurological Association, June 6, 1890.

The two diagrams given—a lateral and mesal view of a left hemisphere—are substantially copies of those given by the same author in a previous article. They are based on 100 hemicerebrums: 65 adults and 35 fetal or young. The majority of the lines indicating fissures are unbranched and without angular contortions. The width of these lines is taken to indicate the depth and constancy of the fissures. The diagrams differ from those of Ecker in several points, one being the introduction of some fissural names not given by Ecker. (Diagrams of the fissures may be used for several purposes, and if the purpose be that of a guide to the sculpturing of the hemispherical surface, it is a question whether much suggestiveness is not lost by extreme schematization, as in the present case. REV.)

*Sehsphäre und Augenbewegungen.* HERMANN MUNK. Sitzber. d. König. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissen. zu Berlin. III. Jan. 16, 1890.

This paper discusses the bearing of the observation that movements of the eyes follow electrical stimulation of the cortex in the visual area, and in this connection the author introduces the results of some experiments which he has made in collaboration with Dr. Obregia. Schäfer and others, as well as Munk, have found these movements on stimulation of the occipital cortex, and Schäfer has pointed out that their direction and character depend on the place at which the stimulus is applied. (See review in this JOURNAL, Vol. II, p. 146.) In these results Munk finds a corroboration of his views concerning the ideal projection of the retina on the occipital cortex. He objects, however, to Schäfer's idea that these movements are in response to visual perceptions and is at some pains to show that they are cortical reflexes in response to simple light sensations. It becomes further clear that the path of the motor impulses from the cortex to the primary centres lies in the bundle of radiating fibres which also conveys the fibres for the sensory impulses, and is not mediated through some other distinctively motor centre in the cortex. This is a result of considerable significance, towards which some of Schäfer's recent work also pointed. It leaves at the same time the relations of the special motor centres, from which by stimulation movements of the eyes can be obtained, quite unexplained. The prime importance of this work lies, however, in the emphasis which it gives to the two-fold function, motor and sensory, of this portion of the cortex and the suggested possibility of determining to which group of cortical elements the respective functions belong.

*Ueber Augenbewegungen auf Sehsphärenreizung.* Dr. ALEXANDER OBREGIA. Archiv f. Anatomie und Physiologie. Physiol. Abthl., 3 u. 4 Heft. June, 1890.

This is the full account of the research on which Munk draws for his new facts in the paper just noticed. The author gives in detail the peculiarities of the method of operating, and lays special stress on the fact that the dogs were not anaesthetized when the cortex was being stimulated, although they were anaesthetized for operation. The reac-